THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly in the Interest of the Home, Farm and Garden; Especially Devoted to the Interest of Negro Land Owners and Tenant Farmers and Those Who Employ Negro Labor. The Only Negro Farm Newspaper in the World, to be Circulated Among 2,000,000 Black Farmers.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

WORRIED

Study this picture carefully. If no word was written beneath or near it, any person who is reading the newspapers would know at a glance that the man seated on the bale of cotton is worried and disturbed because the war in Europe has put the price of cotton down so low that ruin stares him in the face.

His is the story of the man who planted nothing but cotton—who built his house upon the sand and when the rain of war news descended, and the floods of low prices came, and the winds of hard times blew and beat upon that house, it fell.

How often must farmers be advised to plant something besides cotton? Corn and hay enough to feed the animals that make the crop, vegetables and meat enough to feed the farm family?

This colored farmer is not alone. Many Southern white farmers make the same mistake of growing nothing but cotton. Many land-owners refuse to permit their tenants to plant any crops besides cotton. The present war with its effects upon cotton and the South in general proves that the policy is short-sighted, ruinous, suicidal.

The white land-owners must not only permit their tenants to diversify their crops, but must insist upon it—it will pay best in the long run.

The independent colored farmer who owns his own farm must learn to depend upon something besides cotton.

WINNERS FROM THE SOIL

Colored Heroes of the Farm

A WIDOW FARMER

JAMES W. VINES

By James W. Vines, Camp Hill, Alabama—Prize $10-Essay in The Negro Farmer Contest.

Colored women have long been regarded as profitable helpers on the farms, but were not considered capable of successfully operating farms, and attending to business. But colored women of the farms are demonstrating their ability to do "big things" successfully, as women are in other occupations, and professions.

An Example

Mrs. Martha Hughley of Camp Hill, Ala., Tallapoosa County, who has been a widow for eleven years has continued to farm since her husband's death, and is today successfully managing a five-horse farm of her own. She has made good crops and paid a large debt that was left by her husband, bought and paid for more land, and in the meantime, reared and schooled seven children. She has also assisted her oldest son to secure 120 acres of land.

At her husband's death, the two hundred acres of land that had been purchased were mortgaged for a debt large enough to consume all they possessed. But as she puts it: "The man we owed was good enough to wait on me, so me and my children went to work, trusting in the Lord, to try to pay the debt."

The Result of "Trusting" and "Trying."

All debts were paid in four years, and thus the 200 acres of land were redeemed. In the meantime the land was improved every year, and good young mules took the place of old "scrub" stock.

In 1912, 30 acres of adjoining land were bought. Most of the purchase price was paid cash, and the remainder the next year. In 1914, another adjoining tract of 58 acres was bought at $25 per acre, and paid for cash. These places have good houses on them.

Other Possessions

Aside from 288 acres of improved farm land, she has five good mules, four good milch cows, and several yearlings, plenty of hogs and poultry, and farm implements. She has a $400 piano, and a graphaphone for the children's amusement. After paying all expenses for making the crop, etc., she has a balance of a half thousand dollars to her credit in the bank.

How Did She Manage to Do It?

Mrs. Hughley has made her own syrup every year since her husband's death. She has grown everything she needed and some to sell, having to buy clothing, only. She sold corn, wheat and oats, seed potatoes, chickens, hogs, and cattle. Always had a good garden and killed plenty of meat. Sold 100 bushels of corn and $58 worth of shoats in one year. Made 33 two-horse loads of corn, and killed 1,300 pounds of meat last year. Counted "blood" in cows and hogs essential. Makes an average of about five bales of cotton to the plow, and keeps about one-half the cotton crop to sell till after Christmas, when prices are highest. After she paid the first debt she paid cash for everything bought, including guano. She exchanged cotton seed for fertilizer in the spring, etc.

Wage hands were hired to make the crop every year, but the family managed to harvest it. The wage hands were kept busy in wet weather broadcasting barnyard manure, rakings from the woods, and waste from the syrup mills, thus improving the soil. She practiced crop rotation, sowing oats and wheat every year, and sowing cow peas afterwards. Peas were planted in the corn, also.

A Reasonable Estimate

Counting both personal property and real estate, $10,000 would be a reasonable estimate of the present holdings of this widow woman who started out eleven years ago, "In the name of the Lord," to pay a debt which would have consumed all she possessed.

This example should inspire widow women-farmers of our race, to not become discouraged and "give up" as so many often do, and should encourage the creditors to be patient with our seemingly unfortunate widows, and give them a chance to redeem their property, when circumstances make it necessary.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL SPRING TO SELECT YOUR SEED CORN

The proper and best method of selecting seed corn and the one which will pay farmers for their trouble is to select the ears from the stalks of corn as they stand in the field. As soon as the corn is mature it is advisable to take a sack or basket and go into the field and select the best ears you can find. In this manner a man can select in one day enough corn to plant several acres.

Some of the things that one should know in selecting corn in the field are:

Early maturity, as corn growing in Colorado is held back by lack of a variety which will mature before the first killing frost during some of our short seasons.

One should take careful note as to whether the stalks are growing in a portion of the field in which the stand is good and a portion of the field which has soil in type similar to the remainder of the field.

Do not select your seed ears from a heavily manured or very rich part of your land, but select good ears grown under normal conditions. Corn is a plant which readily adapts itself to a type of soil and tends to produce best on a similar type of land to that upon which it was grown.

Avoid selecting from stalks that stand at the end of the field where conditions are better for their development.

Select from stalks that are standing erect, and stalks which have a sufficient amount of leaves.

Do not select ears that are high on the stalk or exceedingly low on the stalk, but try to get ears that are medium high and have a droop.

By selecting good ears from stalks growing under these conditions, having the above characteristics of stalk, one should be able to increase the yield of his corn twenty per cent over the crib selection method.

S. B. NUCKOLS,
Colorado Agricultural College.

PREPARATION OF THE ONION SEED BED

Now is the proper time to prepare the seed-bed for such onion seed as are to be sown in the spring. The Washington State Experiment Station gives the following advice about the matter:

Soil

Fertile soils that are mellow and easily tilled are usually good onion soils. The best soil contains large quantities of humus and readily available plant food. Onions can be grown well on any kind of soil that has the above characteristics. Clay and clay loams are most difficult to cultivate and handle and usually require a little longer period for the growth and development of the plant. The character of the soil makes it more difficult to secure a good stand of plants. Sandy loam soils if sufficiently fertile and well supplied with humus are frequently well adapted to onion growing. Onions grown on this kind of soil are usually firm, of the best quality and keep well in storage. Such soils require careful management to conserve the moisture and may frequently require the application of commercial fertilizers. Much soil if fertile and in a good state of tillage is usually a good onion soil. The sandy loam soil is best for growing the extremely large onions of mild flavor and the muck soils are very popular for production of heavy crops of medium sized bulbs.

Preparation of the Seed Bed

The onion bed or field should be left, by its previous crop, in good mellow condition and practically free from weeds and seeds of persistent plants. If manure is to be applied it should be spread on the ground the previous autumn and thoroughly worked into the soil. The land should be plowed in the fall and replowed or disked in the spring. The plow should be followed closely by the smoothing harrow to pulverize the soil and prevent hard clods being formed. After the first plowing and harrowing in the spring the land should be disked and reharrowed several times. * * * * * There is no plant in general cultivation that requires as careful preparation of the seed bed as does the onion. The surface soil should be smooth and mellow to a depth of four or five inches.

SEED TO SOW AND THINGS TO DO—NOW

"Southern Farming evidently agrees with The Negro Farmer in urging that more stress be placed on growing food, both for man and beast. It says:—

Provide Necessities First

"Where is there common sense in a cotton farmer planting his whole place to cotton and not growing the food products needed? There is money in cotton, but no man can advantageously grow cotton for 12 cents a pound and buy corn at $1 a bushel and hay from the west at $30 a ton. This is penny wise and pound foolish. Put in as large a crop of small grain, winter legumes and other cover crops, fall vegetables, etc, as possible. Every single cotton middle in the South should have some kind of cover crop sown in it right away. Between the first and second pickings is a good time. Sow rye, crimson clover, vetch or anything of the kind. Just sow broadcast in the middles, inoculate if sowing legumes for the first time, and run one furrow with a one-horse cultivator through the middle for covering. This is the kind of stuff the agricultural press has been preaching for years. Now is the time for our farmers to act upon this matter. The time for talk is past, and the time for action has arrived. Put in your fall vegetables, etc. Then see next year how heavy crops of cover crops, oats, wheat, rye, much better off you will be it matters not whether the war ends or continues."

NEGRO FARMERS' CONFERENCE

Mr. C. K. Graham, director of the Agricultural Department of Hampton Institute, Va., has announced that the Annual Negro Farmers' Conference will be held on Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 9 to 10, 1914. A most cordial invitation to attend this conference is extended to all who are interested in rural life. The regular session will open Monday evening and continue until four p. m., Tuesday. During this time all visitors will be considered guests of the school and as usual will be furnished with beds and meals.

There will be interesting exhibits of grains, forage crop seeds, vegetables, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, fresh and dried fruits, fresh, cured and smoked meats, live and dressed poultry, dairy and poultry products, domestic arts, domestic economy, handmade baskets, doormats, and axe handles.

On Tuesday there will be a plowing match, a live-stock judging contest, and a meeting of special interest to women.

Beginning on Wednesday morning and continuing through until Saturdy, a special course of instruction will be conducted by the agricultural teachers. There will be regular classes each of these three days in tillage, corn, potatoes, hogs, horses, and poultry; also special classes in cooking and manual training. These classes will be open to any person who cares to take advantage of such an opportunity.

Each year the Negro farmers and their wives have shown more interest and enthusiasm in the Hampton Farmers' Conference. This year is expected to surpass all previous conferences in the number in attendance and also in the high standard of quality and usefulness of the exhibits.

CASH OR SHARE RENT?

"Shall I rent a farm on shares or shall I pay cash?"

This is the question which many young men, who are just striking out for themselves, are asking.

The answer is determined quite largely by circumstances and by local conditions, but there are a few general truths which apply in nearly all cases. The advantages and disadvantages of the two systems are thus summarized by B. H. Hibbard of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Wisconsin.

"Cash rent gives to the tenant" he argues, "greater independence, for during the extent of his lease he is more nearly his own master—the business of running the farm largely concerns no one but himself. Rising grain prices during the recent years have also made the system more profitable to the tenant than share renting. Another advantage in paying cash for the use of a piece of land is the inducement offered for the tenant to put forth every effort to get as much out of the soil as possible and to strive for maximum production. Any increase in output means greater profit for the tenant and need not be shared with the owner as is the case under the share system of renting.

"Share renting on the other hand, gives the tenant the benefit of having a partner who, in many cases, has had considerable business experience. This, quite frequently, is a valuable asset—especially for the young farmer. The owner who rents on shares pays more attention to his farm and will, as a rule, keep it up better and furnish better buildings than the man who rents his farm for cash. From the standpoint of the renter, perhaps the greatest advantage in share renting is that for him it lessens the element of risk. In bad years he pays a small rent or perhaps none at all, while in good years he may pay a relatively high rent.

"About 14 per cent of Wisconsin farms are rented as compared with 41 per cent in Illinois, 38 per cent in Iowa, and 21 per cent in Minnesota. This lower percentage of tenancy in Wisconsin is due, partly, to the cheap land in the north and to the fact that the dairy business does not lend itself well to most systems of renting. There is a growing tendency, however, for tenant and owner to buy a dairy herd together. This makes the running of the farm somewhat of a partnership affair and seems to work quite satisfactorily."—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

HOW TO COOK SWEET POTATOES

(From Fourteenth Biennial Report Kansas Board of Agriculture.)

A sweet potato cooked quickly is not well cooked. Time is an essential element. Twenty minutes may serve to bake a sweet potato so that a hungry man can eat it, but if flavor is an object, it should be kept in the oven an hour. The Negroes of the South have a way of baking sweet potatoes in ashes covered with coals. They are often put in the ashes after one meal, and left there while the Negroes are working in the field, to be ready for the next meal. Hence, their fine flavor.

The following recipes give the best methods of cooking sweet potatoes:

Boiled or Steamed.—Boil or steam like white potatoes and without breaking the skin. If boiled, pour off the water as soon as done, cover the pot with a cloth, and let it stand on the back part of the range a few minutes before serving.

Baked.—Bake like white potatoes, without breaking the skin. When done break the skin in one place in the form of a cross, forcing the meat partly out, cap with butter and serve.

Baked in Ashes.—(Already described) Many persons think the best flavor is secured in this way.

Browned.—Cut cold boiled or steamed sweet potatoes in slices one-fourth of an inch thick, add butter, sugar, pepper and salt, and put into a hot oven to brown.

A Southern Dish.—Cut cold baked sweet potatoes into slices and put into an earthen dish. Add sugar and butter to each and bake until slightly browned.

A Simple Account Book For Farmers

The Novelty Farm Account Book was designed to eliminate the ordinary complicated set of account books. In this one book is combined Ledger Account, Breeding Table, Cash Book, Crop Account, Time Book, Milk Account, Inventory, Notes and Receipts: 200 pages of concise practical account blanks with instructions printed on each page. The cost is what you will pay for an ordinary blank book, $1.25

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When dampness in a cellar or basement becomes objectionable it may be removed by anhydrous calcium chloride. One pound of the salt is sufficient for a large cellar. It may be placed in old tin cans. The moisture absorbed from the air collects in the cans. This, however, is not poured away, but is evaporated on a strong fire, and may then be used again.

Unslacked lime is best suited to exterminate mould. It is blown, in the shape of a fine powder, into the crevices and on the walls, which must be damp.

H. A. DOERMER,
Colorado Agricultural College.

GOOD GOODS!

For high quality groceries you make no mistake in sending your orders to us. We sell merchants exclusively. Handle a complete line of flour, sugar, canned goods, bagging and ties, and all seed-stuff for planting purposes. GIVE US A TRIAL.

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FIVE acres and a good, 3-room house on old Chehaw Road, just 2 miles from Tuskegee Institute. Easy terms. If you want a bargain, come and see me at once.

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One 40-lb. feather bed, one 6-lb. pair pillows, all new feathers, Amoskeag ticking with ventilators, pair full sized blankets, one full size comfort—retail value $17.50, shipped for only $9.82. Delivery guaranteed. Money back if not satisfied. Mail money order today or write for full details. AGENTS WANTED

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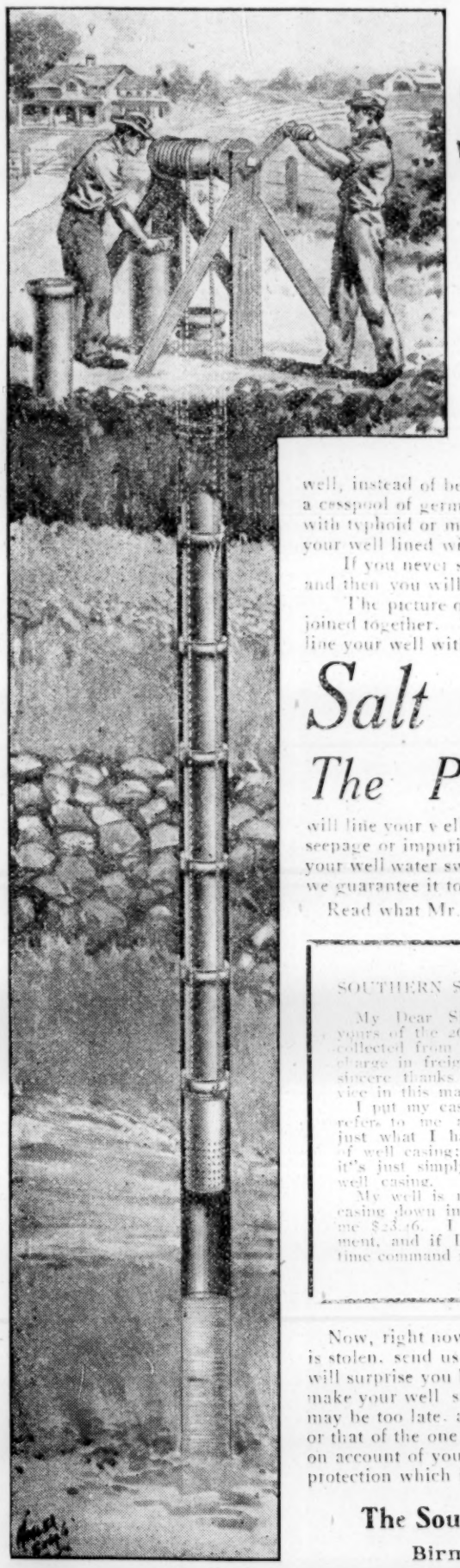

Is Your Well Sanitary?

DID YOU know that wood cased around a well rots and falls into the water—that this wood furnishes a hiding place for snails, frogs, snakes and such disease spreading pests? And that same thing happens to the well that is lined with brick or cement—bricks and cement furnish a place for moss to grow, and when you find moss and mildew in a well you are more than apt to find spiders, frogs, lizards, etc., for this is a breeding place for such bacteria carriers.

These vermin eat through the wall to the other side, and then you have an opening in your well for the insects that live in the ground by which to enter. The first thing you know your well, instead of being a place of cleanliness and the water inviting is a cesspool of germs, and after some of your family is at death's door with typhoid or malaria fever, you will wonder why you did not have your well lined with SALT GLAZED PIPE.

If you never saw SALT GLAZE PIPE, examine a nice, smooth jug and then you will have an idea of what you will buy for your well.

The picture on the right shows you how SALT GLAZE PIPE looks joined together. The picture on the left shows you how simple it is to line your well with the guaranteed-to-last-forever lining.

Salt Glazed Pipe

The Perfect Well Curbing

will line your well completely from top to bottom, allowing no sand seepage or impurities to enter; no rust, no rot, no decay. It keeps your well water sweet and pure forever—easily put in, and once in place we guarantee it to last a lifetime.

Read what Mr. Knight says about his well:

Geiger, Ala., February 28, 1913.
SOUTHERN SEWER PIPE CO.,
Birmingham, Ala.

My Dear Sirs—I acknowledge with pleasure yours of the 26th inst. enclosing check for $2.59 collected from A. G. S. railroad for me as over charge in freight on my pipe. Please accept my sincere thanks for courteous treatment and service in this matter.

I put my casing in well last fall, and you can refer to me as a satisfied customer. This is just what I have been looking for in the way of well casing; the water is so pretty and clear, it's just simply the finest thing I ever saw for well casing.

My well is 17 feet to the rock, and I put the casing down in the rock about one foot. It cost me $23.56. I am well pleased with my investment, and if I can be of service to you at any time command me. Yours truly,

T. W. KNIGHT.

Now, right now, before it is too late and the horse is stolen, send us the dimensions of your well and we will surprise you by the small amount it will cost to make your well sanitary. Don't delay! Tomorrow may be too late, and a doctor may be at your bedside, or that of the one you love better than life—all caused on account of your neglect in giving your family that protection which is essential to life and health.

The Southern Sewer Pipe Co.
Birmingham, Alabama

Calumet Tea & Coffee Company

409-411 W. Huron Street, Chicago

Manufacturers of Ariston Goods — Importers of Teas and Coffees

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

SAL SODA IN THE KITCHEN

Sal soda is one of the articles which should always find a place in the kitchen cupboard among the cleansing agents, either in the form of a solution or in a crystal form.

To make the solution use one pound of sal soda to each quart of water. Put this in a sauce pan, bring to the boiling point, cool and bottle.

A little sal soda added to the water in which dishes are soaked or boiled will remove the strong odors and loosen the grease and particles of food which are burned on the cooking utensils.

When lamp or stove burners become gummy and sticky they should also be boiled in a solution of sal soda. The sal soda is also useful in cleaning sinks but one must remember that it is very caustic and destroys paint and varnish. It is also hard on the skin and on fabrics unless very dilute.

CHARLOTTE E. CARPENTER,
Colorado Agricultural College.

TO MAKE PERFORATED TRANSFER PATTERNS AND MEDIUM

Any pattern cut from a style book, magazine, or newspaper may easily be made into a perforated pattern as follows: Pin a piece of waxed paper under the pattern, large enough to cover it, then trace the pattern in the sewing machine without any thread. Use a large needle to make the holes as large as possible. Separate the papers and the waxed paper is a very good perforated pattern.

For the transfer medium put an ounce of finely powdered ultrablue in a four-ounce bottle and fill the bottle with gasoline. Before using shake well and pour as needed into a sauce dish or saucer. Apply it with a tight roll of cloth, either felt or some felted material. This roll is made by taking a strip of cloth five or six inches wide and as long as desired, rolling it into a tight roll and tying in the middle with string. After using the pattern wipe off with clean gasoline to keep from clogging the perforations.

FLORENCE M. BARLOW.
Colorado Agricultural College.

FOOD-WORK FOR THE PRESENT

In Southern Alabama and Georgia and up to Savannah farmers should—

Every two weeks after September the first, plant beans.

Plant more beets, carrots, kale, endive, leek, kohl, rabi, mustard and spinach.

Plant peas from the middle to the last of the month.

Plant lettuce in the seed-bed from September 15, and every two weeks afterward.

Plant Bermuda onions. Shallots and onion sets should be set out.

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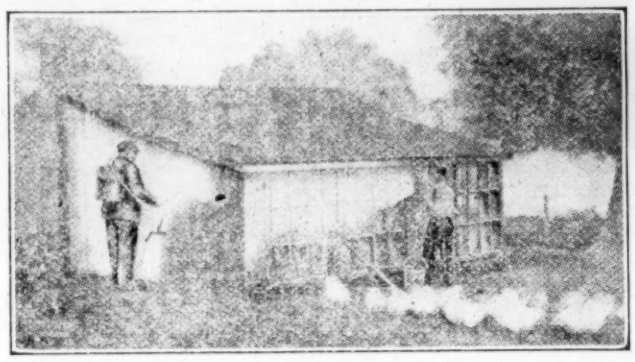

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It is the Farmer's handiest and most useful tool. Quit the old tiresome way of Whitewashing with a brush. The labor saving in one day will pay for a complete outfit. The next time you want to whitewash or cold water paint your Barns, Dwelling, Factory or Fence and want "RIGHT-QUICK SERVICE, you need one of our **Sprayers,** used for all kinds of spraying. Write for circular.

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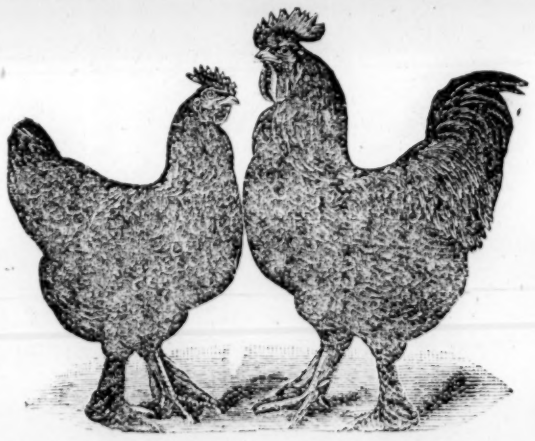
This great Fair starts in Montgomery, Alabama, October 12th, and continues till October 17th. Daily demonstrations and interesting attractions.



One Thousand [$1,000] Dollars in premiums will be Given: For the best agricultural exhibit, for the best live stock exhibit, for the best canned fruit exhibit, for the best poultry exhibit, for the best mechanical exhibit, for the best culinary exhibit, for the best rural school exhibit, etc.

Those desiring space at this Fair should write the Manager of the Negro Department at once.

Here is the Alabama farmers' opportunity to win prizes, money, and honor.

For further information, write:

W. M. RAKESTRAW, Manager
Tuskegee Institute :: :: :: Alabama

During the War, Read "The Negro Farmer." You'll Get the News and be told What to Do.

THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Every Other Week, in The Negro Farmer Building, Greenwood, by THE NEGRO FARMER PUBLISHING CO.

ISAAC FISHER....Editor and Business Mgr.

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Send money by postal money order, express order, or registered letter. Stamps in good condition are accepted for small amounts. Postal money orders are preferred, and should be made payable to The Negro Farmer, Tuskegee Institute Post-Office, Alabama.
All subscriptions are absolutely payable in advance; and the paper will be discontinued when the time expires unless renewed.

Advertising Rates

may be had on application. No liquor advertisements accepted.

All correspondence should be directed to The Negro Farmer, and not to any particular person connected with it. Please be sure to write on one side of the paper; and write plainly, so that your writing can be understood by almost anybody of ordinary intelligence.

In case of removal, be sure to notify us. If you fail to receive the paper regularly after subscribing for it, or if any error is noticed, subscribers will greatly help the paper by notifying us.

Saturday, October 10, 1914

MEMBER
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS
ASSOCIATION

The Editor's Page

NOTICE TO OUR READERS

Subscribers and Business Friends

Mr. C. B. Hosmer, who has served The Negro Farmer as its Business Manager since the paper was first started, has been called to another work.

For the present, at least, his former position with The Negro Farmer will be filled by the Editor, Mr. Isaac Fisher, who becomes Editor and Business Manager.

All business transactions formerly had with Mr. Hosmer for The Negro Farmer will hereafter be conducted by the Editor.

Our retiring Business Manager, Mr. Hosmer, carries with him our heartiest good-will.

THE NEGRO FARMER PUB. CO.

"THE NEGRO FARMER" MUST BE DIFFERENT

Sometimes the editor of this paper is advised by some person who has never lived on a farm and knows little about the life and thoughts of a farmer to talk "more farming" in this paper. We extend thanks to all in this class who feel that a farmer can not possibly be interested in anything but oats, the time to sow peas and the price of cotton, but we "rise to remark" that any man who thinks that these are the only things a farmer likes is sadly mistaken.

"That Is What the Other Farm Papers Do"

Other well-meaning persons often tell us that "you ought to publish an article on this and that and the other, because that is what all the other farm papers do." We thank these also for not wanting this paper to be "odd." Neither are these persons farmers.

The Mission of "The Negro Farmer" is Different

All of these friends forget that the mission of this paper is somewhat different from that of the other farm papers. There is near me our exchange table, on which are a great collection of the farm papers of the country. I have often looked them over—I do so every week, as the new ones come. They all discuss "seed-time and harvest" and other matters of agricultural, social, economic and political concern. So far as their agricultural character is concerned, they give just as reliable information as this paper does. But it is not their mission to go into the humble homes and upon the ofttimes profitless farms of the colored men and women of the country and urge them to the living of better lives, the doing of more efficient work and the grasping of golden opportunities rapidly passing by. **That is the work of "The Negro Farmer," in addition to giving agricultural instruction.** And since our mission is different, our paper must be different.

Talking "Food;" Talking "The Cotton Crisis"

For this reason, while every other Southern farm paper has been discussing the holding of cotton for better prices, the placing of cotton in warehouses and the help which the United States Government, through its Federal Reserve System, will give to cotton planters, The Negro Farmer has closed its ears to all such subjects and talked about the growing and saving of food and the cutting off of expenses, simply because we know that the average colored farmer is neither able to hold his cotton nor to place it in warehouses and that if any aid is given by this Government to cotton planters—and I write this with a feeling of shame for my Government—the colored farmer will be the last one to receive it and it will be so long reaching the black man of the one-mule farm that he will "sink in deep mire where there is no standing" before it does get to him.

"They" and "We"

Verily, there is no "Negro" Agriculture, no "colored" cotton, no "black" farming; but the men who till the soil on the North American Continent stand in different relations to each other.

The other farm papers write for the interest of farmers—and I am not blaming them—who can help say in the present crisis of war what aid the Government ought to render to agricultural interests. The Negro Farmer must speak to and for those whose voices in matters governmental are as silent as the grave.

Other farm papers are writing for farmers whose friends have power to unlock the vaults and treasuries of America to get funds to hide them in plenty until the day of the war-wrath is past. This paper must plead to and for colored farmers, many of whom must depend upon the good-will of those whose land they till to get bread until the night of dread war is past.

Other papers—but what's the use of going further. The other papers have different missions from ours. As they go their way, let us tread our own. Different mission! Different paper!

ISAAC FISHER.

THE WINNER OF THE NEGRO FARMER PRIZES

James W. Vines of Camp Hill, Alabama, whose picture appears under the "Winners from the Soil" column in this issue of the paper, won the first prize of $10 offered by this paper for the best written story of a colored farmer; and also the first prize of $10 offered for the person sending the largest number of subscribers above twenty-five.

Mr. Vines' story of "A Widow-Farmer" is published under the "Winners from the Soil" column and is a very interesting and well-written story.

This young man is a Tuskegee graduate, Class of 1914; and is one of the most enthusiastic, subscription-getting agents we have ever seen. He is actually "in love" with this paper and we have found very few persons—we were about to say colored persons, but Mr. Vines makes "white folks" subscribe, too—who can boast of having shown him why they ought and should not subscribe to The Negro Farmer.

Diligent in the subscription business, there are better things for such a man a little farther down the road.

In writing business firms, always say, "I saw your ad in THE NEGRO FARMER." This helps you and doesn't hurt us.

A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS
DO YOU GET YOUR PAPER?

We are especially anxious that you shall receive THE NEGRO FARMER regularly every other Saturday. If you do not receive your paper by the last mail Monday following our mailing date do not wait to send word about it by some one else, but write us a postal card or a letter and promptly notify us of the fact. Unless you give us your full and complete address, (name, route number, box number, etc.) we can not be responsible for the non-delivery of papers. WE WANT TO KNOW. Always notify us directly, please.

THE NEGRO FARMER.

Grider, Ark., Sept. 19, 1914.

The Negro Farmer,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Gentlemen:—

I want to say that I like The Negro Farmer well enough to claim it as my friend.

Sincerely yours,

I. C. SANDERFORD.

FARMERS' DICTIONARY

WHAT FOOD PRICES HAVE ADVANCED ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR, AND WHY

Writing in "Modern Merchant and Grocery World," the wholesale grocery firm of Austin, Nichols and Co., of New York City, present so clear an analysis of the effects which the war has had upon certain food prices that we are making a digest of the article for our readers in order that they may make note of the foods which have increased in price:

Flour.—Advanced because people on account of the war expected an increase in price and bought more than usual, thereby increasing the demand.

Seeds.—Practically all seeds that are used for food come from Europe—their prices have naturally advanced.

Currants, Dates, Citron, Sultana

Raisins, Shelled Almonds, Filberts,

Walnut Meats.—From Greece, Persia, Italy, Smyrna, Spain, Sicily and France respectively, have all advanced because of the war.

Rice.—All shipments of foreign rice having stopped and there being little in the American market, the price increased.

Tea.—Prices advanced because of stoppage of transportation service to and from tea-countries.

Norway Mackerel.—These are caught in the North Sea; and since fishermen can not go out to catch them since the war, prices have advanced.

Condensed Milk.—Foreign milk has advanced about 10 per cent.

Sardines.—Foreign countries have ordered that no food supplies be sent out of their jurisdiction. French factories for preparing the fish have closed and the fishing industry is paralyzed. Prices have increased and will go even higher.

French Vegetables.—These have advanced likewise.

Extent of Increases in Certain Cases—

English products have increased from 10 to 25 per cent.

Swiss Cheese from 22c to 35c.

Roquefort Cheese from 27½c to 40c.

Pepper and Cloves from 25 to 40 per cent.

Cream of Tartar has increased over 100 per cent.

Mustard about 50 per cent.

Olives, about 20 per cent.

Sugar—Prices increased for same reason as given for flour.

The War in Europe

The tide of battle still continues to go against Germany—all news being received points that way and that is all the news worth telling.

More Trouble in Mexico

Just when the United States was beginning to feel pleased over the way it had forced Huerta out of Mexico and had brought about the rulership of the Constitutionalist leader, Gen. Carranza, Gen. Villa, the leader of forces in northern Mexico announced to the world that he will not recognize Gen. Carranza as Chief, and will lead forces against his government until he gives up his position, and—trouble is on again in Mexico.

"Buy-A-Bale"

The "buy-a--bale" movement is one through which persons in good circumstances are buying a bale of cotton for about ten cents a pound and holding it until prices are better. It is intended by this method to keep the price of cotton up and to make it easy for the farmers who need money at once.

As far as this goes, it does very well. It will have very little effect, however, in keeping up the price of cotton.

IS THE NEGRO FARMER FILLING THE NEEDS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE?

It is worth while at times to stop and take stock and see what we are accomplishing. Numbers of persons are writing here and saying that our paper is filling a real need. We publish below samples of the kinds of letters that come:

A Colored Man

Loachapoka, Ala., Sept. 18, 1914.

The Negro Farmer:—

I am a reader of your paper. I find great help in it. I don't think I could be without it.

Very truly yours,

R. D. DOWDELL.

A Colored Woman

Matthews, Ala., Sept. 18, 1914.

The Negro Farmer:

Dear Sirs:—I am receiving your newspaper every other week and it is making many a one open his eyes. It is necessary for everybody to learn these things, for your newspaper has made me to be careful in many things, and it is well for everybody to get The Negro Farmer newspaper from Tuskegee. It is making the colored people think over their mistakes, and that is what we need in the South.

Now everybody is on a wonder about the war, but your newspaper is telling us the best news there is—to always study ahead.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) ELIZA JONES.

A Colored Tennessee Editor

"The Negro Farmer which Mr. Isaac Fisher edits should be in the home of every Negro and especially that of every Negro Farmer."—East Tennessee News.

Stroud, Ala., Sept. 10, 1914.

The Negro Farmer:

Gentlemen:—

I write to let you know that I have received your paper and very highly appreciate The Negro Farmer. Every Negro ought to take the paper. Respectfully,

(Miss) TRESSIE MEADOWS.

From A Great White Magazine

The Negro Farmer, a bi-weekly published at Tuskegee, Alabama, under the able leadership of Isaac Fisher, whom the readers of **Unity** first knew as principal of the Arkansas Industrial College for Colored People, lies before us with an attractive frontispiece and suggestive pages. "Book Farming" is no long-

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ed in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. The courses of
nd college with manual training and domestic science.
Harvard, Dartmouth and Wellesley. Forty-four
d. Students come from all parts of the South.
school with best opportunities for earnest and faithful
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T. WARE, Atlanta University

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AND SEALS

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now". Our equipment and ex-
e enable us to fill orders promptly
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need any of these articles or a SEAL and some RUB-
MPS write us and we shall be glad to send you catalog.
very reasonable — orders promptly filled.

Write for Prices Today

IE SEAL & STAMP CO.
Atlanta, Georgia

...association has decided not to hold the Fair this year. We regret very much that this step is necessary, but we think it the best thing to do at this time. Your interest is very much appreciated and we trust you will take the same interest next year, as we hope to hold the largest Fair ever held in the history of the county.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) MACON CO. FAIR ASSN.

By John H. Drakeford, President.

I again beg of you to sow some kind of winter cover crop this fall not later than October 20th.

Yours very truly,

T. M. CAMPBELL, District Agent.

Beautiful Colored Dolls Free!

Sizes 13 1-2 to 23 1-2 inches

These Negro Dolls have light brown color, long black hair, jointed limbs, and sleeping eyes. We have many other fine valuable premiums free. You can secure any of these articles for a few minutes time and effort. We want you to sell our Beautiful Artistic Negro Post Card in color, and halftone engraved; and other fine post cards of real art. Send us ten cents to show good faith and help pay postage, and we will send you one package of cards to sell. We trust you.

Send today for free copy of our 8-page illustrated circular.

J. Griffith Art Company
36-38 Beekman Street
New York City

THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Every Other Week, in The Negro Farmer Building, Greenwood, by THE NEGRO FARMER PUBLISHING CO.

ISAAC FISHER....Editor and Business Mgr.

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter, February 14, 1914, at the Post Office at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Price:

Per copy.....5 cents
Per year, post-paid.....$1.00
Six months..... .50
Three months..... .40
Foreign subscriptions, per year..... 2.25

How to Remit:

Send money by postal money order, express order, or registered letter. Stamps in good condition are accepted for small amounts. Postal money orders are preferred, and should be made payable to The Negro Farmer, Tuskegee Institute Post-Office, Alabama.
All subscriptions are absolutely payable in advance; and the paper will be discontinued when the time expires unless renewed.

Advertising Rates

may be had on application. No liquor advertisements accepted.

All correspondence should be directed to The Negro Farmer, and not to any particular person connected with it. Please be sure to write on one side of the paper; and write plainly, so that your writing can be understood by almost anybody of ordinary intelligence.

In writing business firms, always say, "I saw your ad in THE NEGRO FARMER." This helps you and doesn't hurt us.

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Highest Grade
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Trades for Boys 12 *Trades for Girls 7* *Trades for Both Sexes 2*

State and United States Appropriations. Property consists of 182 acres of land, 20 buildings for all purposes, live stock and general equipment valued at $160,500.

Summary of Our Graduates 1875-1914

Department of Academics	1,020
Department of Agriculture	88
Department of Domestic Economy	533
Department of Mechanic Arts	276
Total	1,917

What They Are Doing

Principals of district schools..156	Dentists.....5	Editors and journalists.....8
Teachers of rural schools.....263	Pharmacists.....3	Bookkeepers.....15
Principals of secondary or high schools.....12	Druggists.....10	U. S. Farm Demonstrator....1
Teachers in grammar and high schools.....75	Working at trades.....246	Undertakers and embalmers..5
Doctors.....30	Bankers.....3	Contractors and builders.....8
Lawyers.....5	U. S. Government Service...25	U. S. Bureau of Education....1
	Jeanes teachers.....7	Farmers.....326
	Directors, book establishments.2	Housekeepers.....480

What are you preparing to do? Departments: Primary, Grammar, High School, College, Mechanic Arts, Agricultural Science, Home Economics, Nurse Training, Music and Commercial Arts. *Catalog free.*

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The Negro Regalia House. JOS. L. JONES, Pres.
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To every reader of THE NEGRO FARMER that will send us the small sum of $1.25 we will ship the following toilet combinations, all in one beautiful box. Nothing better has ever been put up for a $3.35 value. (Guaranteed.) Here are the articles:

Trinola stain remover soap,
Princes borated talcum,
Medo triple extract perfume,
Pearl dentifrice tooth soap,
Glycerine and buttermilk soap,
Pine apple cream soap,
Medco Shampoo Hair Tonic,
Medco cuticle soap,
Empress cucumber cream,
My lady tar for shampooing,
Empress Face Powder.

Just send your order with $1.25, and we will mail you these toilet articles promptly.

Be sure to mention that you saw this ad in THE NEGRO FARMER. You should act right away.

Write to-day to:

THE HODGES SUPPLY COMPANY,
Box 36,
Peoria, Illinois.

During the War, Read "The Negro Farmer." You'll Get the News and be told What to Do.

HOLDING CROP PRODUCTS FOR BETTER PRICES

Washington—The department of agriculture in a formal statement advises the farmers of the United States to view the war situation calmly and not to be in haste to dispose of any of their products for low prices.

"Keep calm; use the nation's credit and staunchness to the fullest extent; withhold cotton from the market for the time being and give careful attention to warehouse and elevator facilities for grain," runs the warning.

If this is done, according to the department, there is no need for the farmers to suffer any loss whatsoever from the European war, but, on the other hand, as soon as the markets of the world begin to open up the farmers of this country will reap rich harvests of gold in exchange for their harvests of wheat, cotton and corn.

The department advises the farmers to make full use of their credit facilities. It is pointed out that the secretary of the treasury, cooperating with congress and the president, makes this possible.—Market Letter, Fruit and Produce Distributor.

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The 1914 Star is Pea Huller Perfection

If you raise peas you need a Pea Huller, and if you study true economy you will buy the best one. There are 12,000 Star Hullers in use. What more could be said of any machine? They are made in four sizes, 10 to 60 bushels peas per hour. *Write at once for full description and prices*

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Any Church, Lodge, County Record or person giving correct information leading to his whereabouts, dead or alive, will be awarded the sum of Five Dollars ($5.00). **Be sure to write me at once,** to HENRY FINLEY, Jr., member of Masonic Lodge, Excelsior No. 44.

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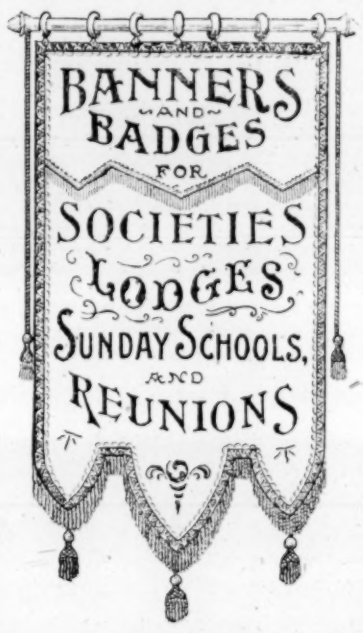

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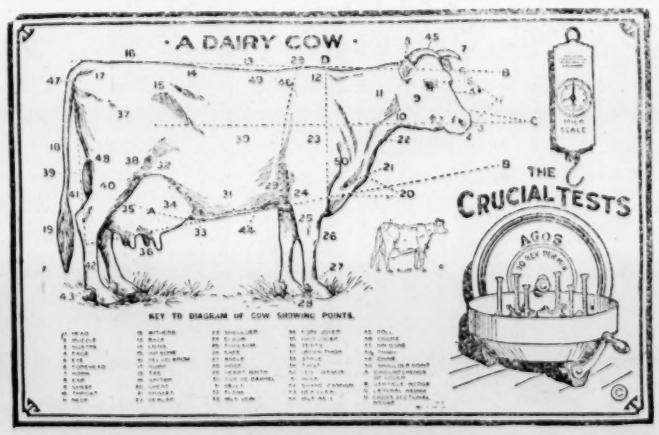

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Then act right away and take advantage of this exceptional opportunity while you can.

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ADVANTAGE IN PLOWING THE LONG WAY

Suppose a field 40x80 rods is to be plowed. Let us consider the actual advantage of running the furrows the long way as against running them the short way.

If a 12-inch 2-way plow is used the number of furrows lengthwise will be 660, while the number crosswise will be 1320. There will therefore be 660 turnings in plowing lengthwise, and twice as many in plowing crosswise. If we may assume 30 seconds are required for once turning, the total time spent in turning is 330 minutes or 5½ hours for the one, and 660 minutes or 11 hours for the other.

If the plow is drawn at the rate of two miles per hour, 3.3 per cent of the time of plowing crosswise is consumed in turning, while by plowing lengthwise 1.6 per cent would be consumed in turning.

There are of course other economic advantages in plowing the long way.

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16	Grape Vines, Mixed	1.00
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35	Asparagus Roots and 5 Fruit Trees for	1.00
12	Nice 2-year-old, well shaped poplar Trees, beautiful, only	1.00
100	Fine Strawberry Plants, with 3 Fruit Trees, Free, for only	1.00
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The Why is in the Try

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The latest facts of Negro Progress along all lines?
About the latest phases of the Race Question in all parts of the world?
What is the most recent legislation affecting theNegro?
What are the present policies with reference to Negro Education?
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The first Negroes brought to Virginia were servants and not slaves?
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About the black counties in the South in 1860 and 1910.
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How much sickness and deaths cost Negroes annually?
All the above facts and much other new information are given in

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Is Your Hair Short?

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THE NEGRO FARMER

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It is a standard, high grade Farm Journal, written in the simplest language.

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It is a source of help in the home, garden, laundry, kitchen and on the poultry yard.

For Teachers

It is always full of supplementary matter especially suitable for the class-room. Several teachers in the Tuskegee Institute use the papers regularly in their classes.

For Colored Children

Its stories of how colored men and women are succeeding are said by many teachers to be the best of their kind to be found anywhere.

For Readers of Newspapers and Magazines

The Negro Farmer is a necessity. Its "Farmers' Dictionary" explains all public questions, fully, carefully and in an interesting manner.

For White Landowners Who Employ Colored Farmers

The Negro Farmer is a splendid investment if it is put into the hands of colored tenants and laborers.

A Good Chance, Colored Farmers

In the county where the famous Tuskegee Institute is located, there are chances

To buy or rent good farm land.
To be treated kindly by white people.
To locate near a real good country school.
To make money at farming.
To educate the children in Tuskegee Institute.
To have instructions from the local U. S. Farm Demonstration Agent on up-to-date farming, the Farmers' Short Course, etc.

If you want to buy or rent, let me hear from you

CLINTON J. CALLOWAY

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